

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 5, 1914

NUMBER 23

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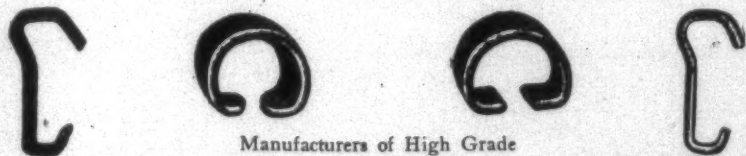
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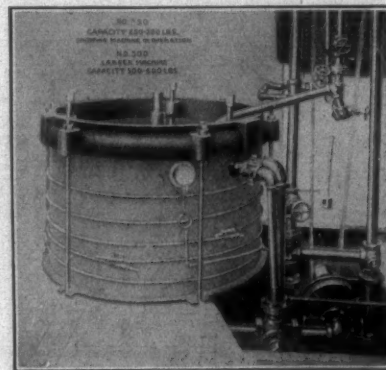
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 6

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 5, 1914

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Drawing Mechanism for Spinning

Spinners are interested in a new system of drawing sliver on the ring spinning frame, invented by F. Casablanco, a Catalan spinner, which system consists briefly in the substitution of two drawing tapes, acting in combination with a pair of rollers, for the three rows of draw-

instead of a draft of 6 or there-
E and F are positively driven, and transmit movement to the strap C, which by frictional contact drives the strap D. This latter is carried on the rollers K, L, M, the latter acting as a stretcher, being pulled in the direction of the arrow N by a weighted connection. The rollers H and K are both movable, and

one on which is founded the teaching principle of the invention, is not effected at one single point, as is the case in roller drafting, where the cotton is held only by a very small surface contact of the rollers. In the new arrangement the surface of retention is spread over a

parative analysis may be established between the usual arrangement and the improved system by noting that the fibres in the roving may be (a) approximately uniform in length and superposition as at A, Fig. 2; or (b) unequal in length, but uniformly superposed as at B, Fig. 2; or (c) unequal in length and unequal in superposition as at D, Fig. 2.

With the usual arrangement the fibres can only be held at the point A, Fig. 3, or floating between A and B as at E. Fibres of equal length, but a little shorter than the distance A B, have a movement determined and uniform, because as soon as they are set free at B they are caught again at A, whilst the free fibres, as at E, are moved irregularly, because their movement depends only on their adherence to the other fibres with which they are in contact. This adherence is variable during the drawing, and therefore the free fibres E are unequally distributed, and a roving which is uniform on entry at B is no longer uniform at its exit at A. This is the weak point of the present system of roller drafting, and illustrates the necessity for equal length of fibre in

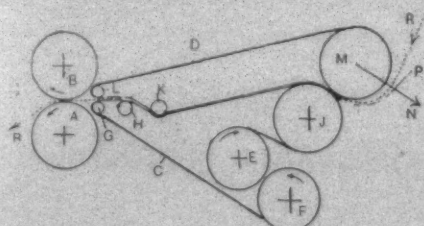


FIG. 1.

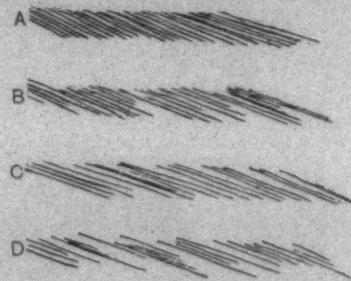


FIG. 2.

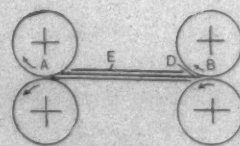


FIG. 3.

ing rollers as generally used in the ring spinning frame. By this means, about, which is usual in ring frames, drafts up to 80 or even 100 are easily obtained. This allows yarn to be spun on the ring frame direct from slubbing bobbins or intermediate bobbins according to the fineness of the yarn being spun, thus eliminating two of the series of fly frames.

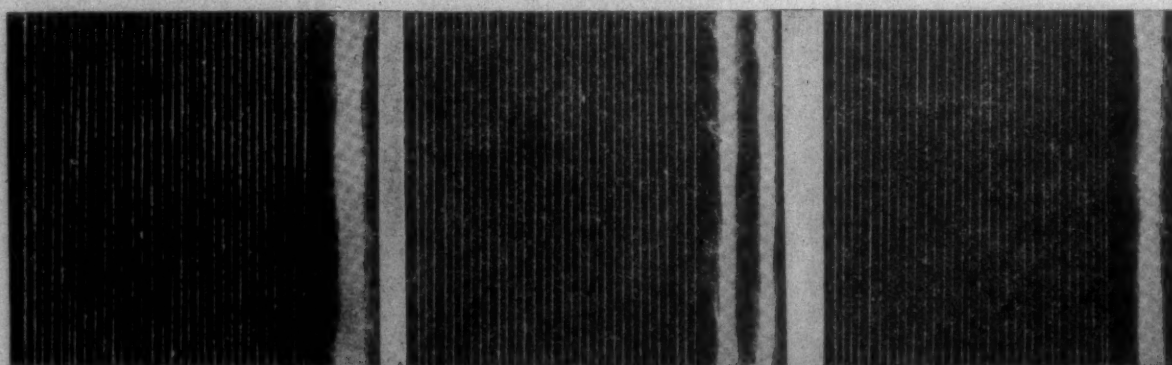
At the outset it should be mentioned that this mechanism for the drawing of rovings may be applied not only to the spinning of cotton, especially to shortest fibres, including their waste, but also to all classes of fibres.

This improvement not only refers to the mechanism for electing the stretch, but especially to the technicality itself of the operation of drawing. The essential difference between Mr. Casablanco's improvement and the usual system is that in the latter the retention of the roving is effected by one or various pairs of rollers—two in cotton-spinning machines,—whilst in the arrangement of Mr. Casablanco it is effected by two straps between which the roving is compressed in an adjustable manner, as may be seen in Fig. 1, which is a sketch of the new arrangement.

The two front drawing rollers A and B are of the usual form, while C and D represent two straps. Strap C passes round the rollers E, F, G, H, J, the latter acting as a drag and affording a means of regulating the tension on the strap C. The rollers

their position may be adjusted so as to compress one strap upon the other to a greater or less degree, so as to exercise the requisite restraining influence upon the roving which passes between them. A guide plate P serves to guide the roving from the bobbin to the straps. It will be noticed that the rollers G and L are of very small diameter, even for or-

relatively large area of the straps, which squeezes the roving more or less at will by means of the adjustable rollers H and K, quitting the roving very close to the drawing rollers A and B, and allowing of the fibres sliding gently between the straps. It is worthy of note that the rollers G and L, being of very small diameter, quit the fibres more gently



A

B

C

inary staple, but when spinning cotton waste it is especially necessary to reduce the size of the rollers G and L to the least possible dimensions. Also the pressure of the roller L upon G is capable of regulation. By this arrangement it is possible to make the distance between the point of subjection at G I, and the nip at A B much shorter than that which may be obtained with ordinary drawing rollers.

A point of much importance, and

than the usual rollers of larger diameter; thus it is much more difficult for the fibres to lap themselves. With the new arrangement it is easy to see that the roving is held across the width of the strap in an elastic and regulated manner, similar to the work of the fingers of the spinners in the old work of spinning by hand.

Although the analysis of drawing rovings by straps is of a very complex and difficult character; a com-

a roving if a uniform stretch is to be obtained with a given spacing of the rollers, because all the short fibres produce irregularities in the roving after the drawing, and this proves further the great advantage gained by the operation of combing. If it were possible to obtain as uniform a roving as the one shown at A, Fig. 2, the drawing would have no greater limit than the relation between the number of the fibres

(Continued on Page 8)

Big Engine Goes to Scrap Heap.

The dismantling and "scrapping" of the big one thousand horse power Westinghouse engine which for the past twelve years has constituted the auxiliary steam plant at the Orr Cotton Mills, brings vividly to the minds of many living in that section of the city a number of events that affected vitally the life of the community, events which entailed the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars and even life itself. This monster engine, it will be remembered, was purchased to drive the machinery of the Orr Mills following the flood or freshet which carried away the Portman dam and also put out of commission a number of other southern power plants, those at Tallassee, Columbus and Montgomery, in December, 1901. When the wreck at Portman had been thoroughly examined by experts early in January, 1902, and it became known that it would be months before power could be expected from that source, the late Col. Jas. L. Orr, who was president of the Orr Mills at that time immediately set about to install a steam plant—under the circumstances a Herculean task.

To purchase an engine capable of developing a thousand horse power and get delivery within any reasonable length of time was practically out of the question, as engines of that size are invariably built to order and require months and months to complete. But this didn't daunt Col. Orr. After wiring all over the country and visiting personally some of the largest builders of steam engines in Pennsylvania he succeeded in locating the engine that today goes into the scrap heap, it having been built to drive the machinery in a big paper plant somewhere in New York state and part of it shipped to that point. In a very few days negotiations for its purchase were completed, it was reassembled and started on its way to Anderson where it has always been looked upon—we might say with suspicion, or a mingling of hope, awe, fear, ever since.

As it lies in the freight yards here today, three car loads of immense bearings all battered and broken up, the tremendous fly wheel still and motionless—just a pile of junk—one cannot but recall the scenes through which it has passed, nor help but speculate upon the gladness it has brought into hundreds of homes by furnishing employment for the people in those homes and dotting the calendar with little bright spots known in industrial communities as "pay days." This great pile of scrap is the last visible remains of what was once a wonderful piece of mechanism and familiarly known around the mill as "George." And being of the marine type was about as formidable, or ugly looking piece of machinery as you ever looked upon. George—and hereafter referred to as "he"—didn't have the long, graceful lines of an engine of the horizontal or Corliss type. His massive cranks, pistons, etc., were all encased and ran in a bath of oil, the eccentric strap, fly wheels, oiling arrangement and a few valves being about

the only thing visible except his great hulk. In fact everything about him would bear out even a casual observer in branding him an ill tempered, impetuous, not to be trusted something. He ran at a very high rate of speed, too, for an engine of such great horse power, going at a clip of more than two hundred revolutions per minute.

Add to all of this the fact that he was the thirteenth of a family of thirteen, the factory only building thirteen of this type, and those who are suspicious, will perhaps not be so much surprised at his career after all. But, to return to our muton, there was great rejoicing when George first arrived in Anderson. For two months or more the wheels of industry in the great plant where he was to be installed had been idle and the means of hundreds of earning a livelihood were nil. He was welcomed with outstretched arms, as it were, and the unloading and proper assembling of his equipment commenced promptly and in earnest. The days and nights passed by swiftly enough, and along in March the last bolt and the last nut was adjusted and the steam turned on. The ponderous wheels began to revolve—countless spindles throughout the plant so long idle began to turn—the monster, feeling as it were his great power, gained momentum and all looked bright. But alas, what a frightful accident. The faithful mechanic and engineer who had carefully watched everything as it was fitted into its proper place and no doubt exulted in the fact that at his hand the great monster had had its being stepped up on one side to oil a bearing when his footing slipped and he fell into the large fly wheel, by which he was whirled downward through the wheel pit and tossed limp to the floor on the other side of the room horribly mangled and bruised, both legs being fractured and the lower part of his body mashed into a jelly. Tenderly and gently the poor fellow whose name was Scott and who came from Brooklyn, New York, if we remember aright, was borne out of the room. Though mangled as he was he was conscious and while suffering intense pain talked rationally to those about him and asked for paper and pencil and gave the address of a relative living in Michigan to whom he wished a telegram sent. The man was brought to the Hotel Chiquola and lived until that night. This, of course, cast a great gloom over the entire community, and George has been looked upon with suspicions and more or less fear ever since.

However, it must be said of him after all this, that he wrought nobly. While he has literally torn himself to pieces on several occasions, hurled chunks of steel and iron in every direction, drove terror to the hearts of all who chanced to be in his immediate vicinity and scarred more than one engineer within an inch of his life, he has a great many good things to his credit, among them the lighting of the city on several occasions when the power plant at Portman would be out of commission. And a few years ago when that plant was visited by such a disastrous fire he ran night and

day for weeks, affording employment for the operatives at the Orr Mills.

Goodbye, old George! While we are glad that you are to be replaced with a more modern engine—one of those great turbines we learn will take your place—it is with a tinge of sadness that we see you go. And we hope, too, that the Anderson Machine & Foundry company will not cast you into just any ordinary kind of machinery, that you won't finally wind up into sash weights nor any part of a gasoline engine. Good bye!—Anderson (S. C.) Daily Mail.

Cotton Spinning Examinations, 1913.**Questions and Answers from the April, 1913, Examinations of the City & Guilds of London (Eng.) Institute.**

Question 3.—Enumerate the essential characteristics of voile yarns, giving full reasons why they are essential. If you had to produce a two-fold 100's yarn for this purpose, give full details of the methods you would adopt, and the single yarns you would use to develop these qualities to the highest degree.

Answer.—During recent years voile fabrics or cloth have been a good deal in demand, with the result of creating a considerable amount of business in voile yarns, among many doubling and spinning firms. A distinctive feature of voile fabrics is thinness, combined with durability and extreme neatness, as distinct from ornamentation by fancy effects in colours and pattern. Frequently a good, thin, bare finish is required in voile cloths, with the weave defined and clear, and this effect is largely dependent upon the character of the yarn that is used.

It is quite common to utilize a good combed yarn of 100's or finer, spun from Egyptian cotton, and regard must be had to the fact that a thin, clear finished yarn is required so that full twist turns may be put into the single yarn. It is a common practice to make this yarn into two-folds at the doubling frame, and in order to produce a very concentrated clear yarn it may be hard twisted, with the doubling twist put in the same way as the spinning twist. We have heard of cases in which the single twist has been put in the reverse way from the doubling twist in voile yarns, with the result of requiring an excessively high amount of doubling twist in order to obtain a sufficiently thin and clear two-fold. Since extreme thinness and clearness are required, without the cloth necessarily being possessed of cover, fullness and softness, the doubled yarn may be gassed to enhance the particular features we have explained. On account of both spinning and doubling twist being put in the same way, care is needed in handling two-fold yarns, so that curliness and the tendency to form snarls are not unduly developed.

Question 4.—Describe the various forms and lengths of hanks into which yarns are reeled for export of subsequent treatment, giving full reasons for the methods employed in each instance.

Describe briefly the mechanical arrangements on the reels necessitated by each system of reeling described.

Answer.—Reeling of cotton yarn into the form of hanks or other lengths is often done as a convenience for export, while in many other cases it is done in order to put the yarn into the best condition for such treatment as bleaching and dyeing. The two chief kinds of cotton reeling are:—(1) Open or 7 lea reeling, (2) cross reeling. For export purposes alone "open" reeling is probably the favorite, and by this method a lea of 120 yards of yarn from each cop is wound on the reel, and then the guide rail—or in some cases the swift itself—is moved a short distance longitudinally in order to place the next lea upon a slightly different portion of the reel. This is a great convenience in tying up the seven-lea hank, as the tying up thread can readily be passed under or over each separate lea.

When the yarn is to be bleached and dyed the guide bar is made to have a continuous reciprocation over the length of reel required for one hand, so that the yarn is disposed in a more open manner, and the dye stuffs have a better chance of operating upon every portion of the yarn. It is necessary to use the ladder for seven-lea reeling, and the crank wheel for the cross reeling, and it is an easy matter to uncouple the guide bar from the one, and re-couple to the other of the two parts specified.

In a great many cases the ordinary cross-reeling of one hank to itself is not now sufficient, and what has been termed grant reeling has come into favor. Grant reeling is an enlarged example of cross reeling in which a greater or more rapid throw is given to the yarn so as to obtain wider crossings and more open spacings in the yarn, and this permits much longer lengths to be wound in one piece, such as double-double hank, or more, while yet being convenient for the after process. Other special examples are four-lea reeling and skein reeling, a ladder rack with deep steps being often used for the former, while the latter may be done with a very slow forward traverse of the guide rail.

For years intended for France, what is termed French reeling is resorted to. Cotton yarns in that country are numbered on the metric system, and the metre of 39-37 inches in length is taken as the standard. The length of 1,000 metres is termed a hank or (echeveau), and each hank is divided into 10 skeins. These skeins are wound on a reel of 56.122 inches circumferences, as compared with the usual English standard of 54 inches.

Question 5.—State what qualities are essential in a doubling winding frame to obtain the greatest efficiency, and describe how these are attained in machines of recent construction. Describe any improved arrangement with which you are acquainted by which the winding tension on the threads may be separately controlled and adjusted and state what advantages are obtained from this arrangement in practice.



This flash-light photograph, taken in one of the Clinchfield Mines in Southwestern Virginia, shows the second step in the mining of coal by improved methods. The seam has been "under-cut" just above the floor to a depth of 5 1-2 feet by an electric mining machine and light charges of powder will be touched off in the holes that are being drilled. The disintegrating effects of

dynamite blasting are thus entirely avoided and the coal comes down in large, clean lumps, possessing all of their native hardness and firmness of texture. To provide such working places for a large number of men, miles of entries (tunnels) had to be driven at enormous cost.

Adv.

Answer.—Probably no machines in connection with cotton spinning and doubling have been more subject to detailed improvement during the last few years than have doubling winding frames of one make or another. Larger productions, better bobbins or cheeses, fewer breakages of threads, and more special effects are now obtained from these machines than were deemed possible a very few years ago. To be considered really efficient, it is necessary for a modern doubling winding machine that it shall have good traverse bar or thread guide arrangements, well contrived and well arranged cams, or equivalent apparatus; that it shall make sufficiently hard cheeses or bobbins without webbing or running off; that it shall be capable of a high speed of winding, shall not make much noise, and shall be fitted with an efficient detector stop-motion, which shall be capable of very promptly stopping any individual cheese or bobbin when any single thread shall break. These effects are obtained in most frames chiefly by improved cams working in baths

of oil; the use of extremely light traverse bars; and well balanced and connected parts of the stop-motion. There is difference of opinion in regard to methods of adjusting the tension on the threads. In many cases flannel covered drag boards are used, and by keeping the yarn longer in contact with these the tension on all the threads is increased. A heavier detector wire will tend to put more tension upon any particular thread. In one case each thread is drawn beneath very light washers or weights, whose number or weight can be varied at will and immediately.

In another case the yarn is drawn beneath a ball-bearing in a manner which both tensions and cleans the threads. The ability to adjust tension of threads to suit individual cases is a great convenience when comparatively small lengths or weights of yarn are required to be wound upon short lengths of a frame, or upon a few cheeses only. If a common traverse is used it is important to adjust each thread guide to its own particular cheese or bobbin, and the spool, or tube,

or bobbin should always be held firmly on its own spindle, and always pressing with sufficient firmness against its own drum.

Wool Industry of Smyrna.

The wool on the Smyrna market is produced partly within the consular district of Smyrna and partly on the high inland plateau of Anatolia. The sheep of the Smyrna district are called Kixirdjik, a hardy type with small horns and narrow tail. The wool from these sheep, known as Yarli, is of finer quality than that of the Anatolian plateau sheep. Anatolian sheep are called Caramans, and have a characteristic heavy flat tail weighing up to 22 pounds. The wool of the Caramans, known as Anatolian, is longer and coarser than Lerli. An intermediate breed of sheep known as Hereke also exists here. The wool resembles Anatolian. None of these wools is as fine and soft as the wools of England and Australia. The production of wool in the district of Smyrna is estimated at 2,500,000 pounds, of which about 1,-

100,000 pounds come upon the Smyrna market. There are no available figures for the production of Anatolian wool, but it must be extensive, as a large percentage of the land is used for sheep pasture. About 2,250,000 pounds of Anatolian wool reach the Smyrna market.

There are three grades of wool—unwashed, half washed, and "tannery." The unwashed is cut at the first shearing in March. The half washed comes from the August shearing after the sheep are washed. Tannery wool is cut from sheepskins that have been lime-washed for tanning purposes.

The finer Yerli wool is used principally in Smyrna for the manufacture of army cloth, blankets, carpets, and ordinary cloth. The Anatolian wool is used largely in the districts of production in the manufacture of hand-tufted carpets. The local consumption of wool is steadily growing, but with greater local and foreign demands production will also increase. There is plenty of pasture land, and so long as the interior districts are inaccessible

(Continued on Page 16.)

Ethics of the Dyeing Profession

For a number of years the dyeing industry has been gradually rising from a simple laboring occupation until today it is one of the most scientific professions.

During the older days, the dyeing methods were largely cut-and-dried rule-of-thumb processes, and the attainment of the desired results required little scientific knowledge of the colors employed or the reactions incident to the dyeing operations. The introduction of the artificial or so-called Coal Tar dyes or Alizarine dyes brought into the industry new conditions that could be met only by the possession of a deeper and broader knowledge of the entire branch. As the number of dyes increased and as the methods of dyeing multiplied, progressive dyers recognized the fact that they must at once inquire into the general principles underlying the industry.

Each year has brought into the market innumerable new dyes, each with its own peculiarities, and each capable of being applied in a number of different ways for the production of different results upon the various fibres. The problem of dyeing has thus become complicated, and the dyer can not employ his well known formula to the new color, nor does his dyeing method long exist, for the successful dye of today is eclipsed and worthless by the dye of tomorrow.

The mordant dyes, the direct dyes, the sulphur dyes and the vat dyes show the progression of the past few years, and each group is divided and sub-divided into hundreds of successful colors. In view of the dyestuffs of the present, one dare not limit his imagination as to the accomplishments of the future.

During all these years of rapid advancement in the dyes themselves, the dyers have been compelled to keep pace with the scientific progression. No longer is he a piece of mechanism, but the force of circumstances has goaded him on to scientific investigations and studious application. He knows the absolute necessity of a thorough knowledge of the goods he handles, he appreciates that he must have complete information regarding the causes of each operation and that he must know not simply the methods, but the reasons for each step in the methods.

And thus gradually the dyer has changed from a workman to a student, from a laborer to a thinker.

This evolution of the dyeing industry has raised it to the standard of a profession, equal in honor and dignity to that of the lawyer, physician, minister or any of the other branches of science and law. This fact should be recognized by every dyer and he should use his utmost endeavor to maintain its integrity.

None of the professions could have arisen to its present high standard and public respect were it not for its code of ethics, which has ever kept its members within the bounds of its existing rules and prevented actions and practices which would bring ignominy upon the individual,

and thus reacting upon the profession itself.

If this be true of other professions—and it can not be successfully denied—should it not be true of the dyeing profession?

If the art of dyeing has become a science, should not the artisans of that profession bind themselves together in the observance of certain rules of practice among themselves, and between themselves and their employers, which would be of personal benefit and bring honor and respect upon the industry as a whole?

Surely, there is no more effective way of building up the profession of dyeing, than in a public knowledge that its members recognize the honor of their livelihood and its relation to society by subscribing to a code of ethics of uprightness and integrity.

What then should be this code of ethics?

Let us first determine what is meant by the word, ethics.

The dictionary states that ethics is the science of right conduct and character, the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligations and of the rules which ought to determine conduct in accordance with this obligation, the doctrine of man's duty in respect to himself and the rights of others.

There can be no plainer explanation of the word than that given above, the essence of which can be found in the sentence: The doctrine of man's duty in respect to himself and the right of others.

It is to be noted that a man's duty to himself is interwoven with his duty to others, and it is this close relationship between his two duties that gives the sole value to a code of ethics, for unless one takes others into consideration, his mode of action receives no credit but, on the contrary, is looked upon with suspicion.

It is evident, therefore, that the dyer has moral obligations to himself and to his employer; and that these moral obligations should be carefully distinguished from those obligations due his employer on account of his salary. The former is a much higher form of duty than the latter, and is based upon a foundation in which the stones of selfishness and narrow-minded considerations should never enter.

It is not the intention of this article to propose any definite rules, but simply to impress upon the dyer the importance of his profession, the necessity of maintaining its integrity and to suggest the general ideas of a proper code of ethics.

The first essential rule of ethics is an honest open-minded liberal treatment of fellow-dyers. The industry is great enough for you to exchange with others, the results of your efforts and experiments, as long as such disclosures do not violate your obligations to your employer. If the great laboratories of the world had placed selfishness above the good of the chemical profession, nearly all of the useful and

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ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

valuable results of today would remain buried within the laboratory books of experiments. A fair exchange of ideas results in the benefit of all. Your friend in the next dye-house may possess a method by which you may overcome the difficulty that has troubled you. It will do him no harm to disclose it to you, unless it is an element in the success of his employer, and the confidence thus placed will give you a higher opinion of him and of the profession of which you are both a part.

The medical journals are filled with accounts of newly discovered remedies, or of life-saving operations, the results of some doctor's continued perservance and its presentation to the public raises the standard of the profession in the opinion of the public, and increases their respect for the author. If this be true of one profession, is it not true of all?

The public standing of the art of dyeing depends upon you personally, and you can raise it, and thus increase its opinion of yourself, or lower it and thus debase yourself.

The fellowship between dyers should be very close, in order that you may by concerted action and interchange of aid and ideas advance your united interests.

The dyer should remember his moral obligations to his employer.

We are all liable in this age of unrest to measure our labor by our pay—to give only that for which we receive a return. And this position upon our part is in reality the direct cause of the unrest. By thinking and acting thus, the dyer demeans himself and does his employer an injustice. He demeans himself because he is classing himself with the raw material with which he works, which have a certain value, expressed in dollars and cents, and which give their user no value above this. He is losing confidence in himself because he considers himself an inanimate commercial commodity, that can be measured or weighed or counted and bought for so much per yard, a pound or a hundred. He forgets his knowledge and underestimates his importance. By thinking and acting thus he does his employer an injustice because he is not giving his employer all there is in him. The dyer should remember that the employer engages him to do the best and all he can, and pays him for what he thinks he can do. If you do no more than the employer thinks you can do, you will get paid for no more, and the employer will have little interest in you other than as a workman. But if you show him you can accomplish much more than that, if you show him that by your expert and scientific knowledge of the subject you can curtail his expenses, produce better results, devise new effects, you at once raise yourself from the lower level of an ordinary workman to the high standard of an expert, and the employer will at once evince his interest in you and your work. will consult you and take you into his confidence, will understand that the profession of dyeing is indeed a true profession, and that you, as one of its members, are entitled to a higher financial

consideration. Every employer is anxiously awaiting an evidence of originality and self-sacrificing interest upon the part of his employees, as he appreciates his own inability to master all the details of his industry.

Thus the moral obligation that the dyer owes to his employer, if observed, will lead to his own betterment and the betterment of the profession.

These two principles are the basic foundation of every code of ethics and if they have been found efficient in other professions, they will be found equally valuable in the dyeing industry. Their ramifications are extensive, but they can readily be reduced to rules, easy of observance and effective in results.

Such a code of ethics should be adopted by some of the several associations of dyers, and their applications to the every day life of the members, would soon rebound to the credit and honor of the association, and their general adoption, which would soon follow, would raise the profession of dyeing and its members to the high position of trust and regard that rightfully belongs to it.—Textile Colorist.

Not What He Seemed.

She was very stout and must have weighed nearly three hundred pounds. She was learning roller skating, when she had the misfortune to fall. Several attendants rushed to her side, but were unable to raise her at once. One said soothingly:

"We'll get you up all right, Madam. Do not be alarmed."

"Oh, I'm not alarmed at all, but your floor is so terribly lumpy."

And then from underneath came a small voice which said: "I am not a lump, I am an attendant."—Ex.

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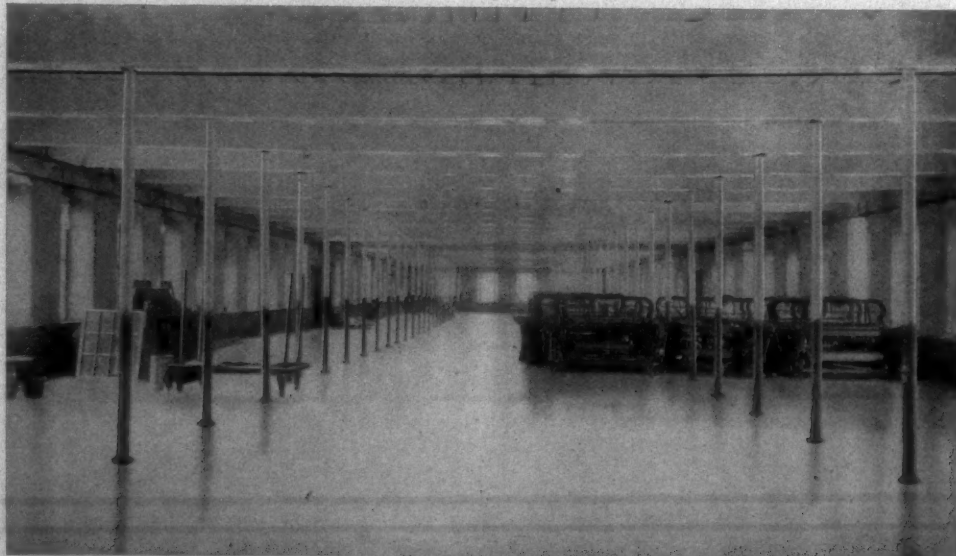
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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Spinning Fine Yarns

Editor:

The writer was very much interested in a clipping from the Canadian Textile Journal which appeared in a recent issue of the Textile Bulletin.

The author seems to be a practical mill man, this being shown in the way the describes running his room. The entire article treats the subject of variation in sizing No. 50s yarn, each weighing of four skeins showing a variation of seven numbers. Three skeins sized 48, 50 to 50 and one 55. He says that this occurs in every sizing. I was very much surprised to think that any Eastern or Northern mill could be operating under such conditions. The writer claimed lappers, with beaters and eveners set to standard gauges and distances, cards all set to certain gauges, drawing run with cans of varying amounts of sliver, no one delivery or set of deliveries with cans all running the same amount of sliver. Slubbers, intermediates, and fly frames rolls set to suit the fibres. And yet there was a variation of six to seven numbers about the gearing.

With the conditions such as the writer described, such variations must have come from some other source, namely the cotton. It is impossible to spin fine yarns successfully without a good knowledge of cotton. I would suggest a grade of strict middling cotton with 1 1-4 inch fibre for Nos. 50s to 60s. If the carder will pull and measure the fibre and see that each bale contains 80 to 90 per cent of 1 1-4 inch fibre, there will be very little trouble with variations. The writer is spinning 50s and 60s of strict good middling cotton and we never have a variation of more than one grain on size in seven skeins of 120 yards each. Quite often we find bales of cotton sold for full quarter that is not more than good eighth, because only 5 to 10 per cent will pull one quarters. This is a trick of the cotton merchants. Some of them are honest and try to give us what we buy. Others know very little about cotton, except the grades and other "ignorant crooks" and contend that good eighth is three-sixteenths to one-quarter, and always claim the cotton they sell is a grade above what it really is. This hurts the spinner when caught by such fel-

lows. And when the notes, strips and flys are taken from a bale in process of manufacture, we see how far the merchant missed the grade and staple and know exactly what he sold us. The lapper and cards always tell the truth about staple and other cotton and we can soon learn to know very close to what a bale of cotton will do before it enters the machine. It is not a very easy thing to be able to grade and staple cotton to get results. But the average carder on fine numbers certainly know more about the manufacturing values of cotton than the cotton merchant or nine-tenths of the purchasing agents. One mill carding and combing fine yarns up to No. 80 complained of a loss of 45 to 50 per cent between the bale and the finished product. A close observation revealed the fact that ten per cent of "eight" cotton was mixed with the quarter and was lost out in carding and combing, as the combing, as the combers were set for full 1 1-4 inch cotton. One cannot spin fine numbers successfully and mix in a certain per cent of shorter fibre than is required to spin a specified number. Refuse it, if it does not and you will be surprised at the results. There is very much variation in the staple of middling cotton and one will not that it takes close attention to keep numbers when running such cotton, but it certainly does not require as much skill to run a mill on coarse or medium numbers, as it required to make fine yarns successfully. Other things that will cause variation are roll, steel or top, set at various widths for the specific number, difference in diameter in the bobbins, etc.

A thinking and energetic foreman will remedy these things. But there are so many mills making fine numbers where the cotton is brought for a specified grade and staple and all stacked in the warehouse. A careful examination will show that the staple will vary from one to one and a quarter inches and often one and three-eighths. I feel sure that the writer I mentioned was laboring under similar conditions, otherwise he would not have had such variations.

W. P. H.

Patent Drawing Mechanism For Spinning Frames.

(Continued from Page 3)

thread which might be obtained from the fibres available and that of the coarsest roving which might be introduced with security and uniformity between the holding rollers. For great variations of roving, as at B in Fig. 2, the present arrangement is not suitable, and much less so in C of Fig. 2.

In the arrangement of Mr. Casablanca the retention of the roving may be effected in a very different manner, which permits of fibres even only one-third of an inch long being caught by the drawing rollers A, B as soon as they are liberated by the retention rollers G, L. Therefore, in no instance do loose fibres exist, not even when drawing the very shortest. Further, the adjustment of the reciprocal pressure of the two straps, although they gently hold even the shortest fibres whilst preventing their becoming loose, permits even the longest ones sliding between the straps without without breaking as soon as they are caught by the drawing rollers A, B, thus obtaining great drafts from rovings composed of fibres of unequal length. This cannot be done with the usual system of roller drafting, and it may be understood that great drafts such as this call for an ideal roving, such as A in Fig. 2; but with the new arrangement this may be effected with rovings having fibres rather different in length, as in B, Fig. 2. It would appear, therefore, to be proved by this reasoning that with the new arrangement the importance of combing is much diminished.

In rovings the fibres of which are not uniformly superposed, as in C and D, Fig. 2, although the advantage of the new system might not appear to be so great, nevertheless it is there, because in the thicker places of the roving this very thickness increases the resistance to slipping of the fibres among themselves and between the straps, which facilitates a more regular drawing than might be obtained from the usual system. These remarks show clearly why the new arrangement is capable of giving drafts of 60-80 and in some cases 100, a thing which would be impossible with the present system of drawing, and which gives to the new arrangement its great value and exceptional importance.

At A, B, and C, Fig. 4, are illustrated several rovings, and the yarn spun from them on a ring spinning frame. It should be noted that in each instance the yarn is single and continuous, several yards of it being wrapped on a card and photographed to show the yarn obtained, also its uniformity at the side of the roving from which it was spun by only a single draft.

A shows 80s yarn spun from single roving, 1's hank slubbing with a draft of 80.

B shows 80's yarn spun from double roving, 2's hank intermediate with a draft of 80.

C shows 28's yarn spun from single roving, 0.66's hank slubbing with a draft of 40.

The samples A and B were made from Egyptian cotton combed and of 1 3-5 in. staple; the sample C was made from American cotton, carded and of 1 1-10 in. staple. All these samples were made at a temperature of 24.0°C. (or 76°F.), with a relative humidity of 71% in the spinning room.

These facts show that the new arrangement of Mr. Casablanca is capable of direct spinning from intermediate roving yarns up to Nos. 80 and even higher, and for lower counts from slubbings, and, as has been stated, it is capable of drawing with uniformly great drafts from rovings composed of cotton fibres of different lengths, thus diminishing the need for combing, all of great importance both technical and economical. Finally, as drawing is an operation common to the spinning of all classes of textile fibres, it should be noted that Mr. Casablanca's invention is not limited to cotton spinning only, but is of general application for the spinning of all other textile fibres.—Textile Mfr. of Manchester, Eng.

Holds Out Well.

At a club meeting held in a public house in a small village a discussion took place as to whether a hard or soft substance would last the longer. The debate continued for some time, until one man spoke up and said:

"Now, men, you are all mistaken, as I can easily prove. When me and my wife married she had as good a set of teeth as any woman could have; now she hasn't got one and her tongue is as good as ever."

—Ex.

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Letters From Prize Winners.

Below we are publishing letters from all of the prize winners, in the recent contest, except one from whom we have not heard.

We are also publishing cuts of two of the prize winners and will publish the others at a later date.

Demopolis, Ala., Jan. 30, 1913.
Editor Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I herewith desire to acknowledge receipt of check for \$10.00 the award for the first prize in the late contest in the columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin, viz., "The Card and Operation of Roving Frames." I thank you very much for the amount, and your promptness in disbursing the same.

It was rather a surprise to me as I had not seen last week's Bulletin, not having had an opportunity to call to take up my mail.

With reference to contest I would remark that I consider myself extremely fortunate in obtaining first prize in a contest, where so many articles of real merit were produced. Personally, I believe these contests conducted as they are in your up-to-date periodical, a source of incalculable benefit to our mill men in the South, and do much to engender an inclination to acquire the finer and more essential points of the machinery entrusted to our charge.

Wishing your journal every success, I remain,
Yours truly,
John Curwen.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 30, 1914.
Editor Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I was very much surprised to receive the information that my article on the "Care and Operation of Roving Frames," had tied for second prize, as that was my first effort to compete for a prize in a contest of this nature, and then too, there were so many good competitors in the race.

Please accept my thanks for the check for one-third of the second prize.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Long,
Overseer carding and combing,
Elizabeth Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

Greenville, S. C., Jan. 30, 1914.
Mr. David Clark,
Editor Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: In acknowledgement of your letter and check as one of the prize winners in your contest on the "Care and Operation of Roving Frames" I will say that I feel greatly benefited by taking part in this contest. Naturally I was interested and read all the papers which were contributed on this subject. I consider it a great lesson for any man



J. A. Parker,
Greenville, S. C.

Tied for Second Prize in Contest on
"Care and Operation of Roving
Frames."



John W. Long,
Charlotte, N. C.

Tied for Second Prize in Contest on
"Care and Operation of Roving
Frames."

connected with this specific line of work as it was the actual practical experience which took years of hard fighting and careful watching to gather.

In conclusion I will offer my thanks to the honorable judges for considering my efforts and placing my paper in the second rank over so many good articles. I feel flattered by this honor and hope I will be able to do better next time.

Wishing a prosperous year and many compliments of the season to

the Textile Bulletin and all the boys, I am,

Sincerely,

J. A. Parker,
Overseer Carding,
Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Roberdel, N. C., Feb. 2, 1914.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I wish to thank you for your check for one-third of the second prize which was awarded me in the roving frame contest by the judges. I also want to thank the judges for their careful following of the contest articles. Further I wish to commend all of the writers, for all of them did well, most especially Mr. Curwen.

Thanking you again for allowing me to share in the contest and prizes, I am,
Yours very truly,

H. R. Bolton,
Second Hand in Carding
Roberdel Mill No. 1,
Rockingham, N. C.

Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 2, 1914.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: In acknowledgement of your check for \$2.00 prize money on the contest of "Care and Operating of Roving Frames" will ask you to accept my sincere thanks for same.

Very respectfully,

John W. Trigg.

Lap Conditioning.

Editor.

I would like very much to have the opinions of some of your readers who are practical carders, on lap conditioning. Will some one suggest the best plan for conditioning laps to overcome variations in humidity and temperature due to changes in weather. How would storing laps in a separate room, with live steam pipes for from one to two days do?

Student.

Running Different Length Staple.

Editor: I would be glad if you would ask the following question

on the discussion page of your paper. If when running five-eighths inch and one inch staple cotton together, will not the shorter fibres be pulled away from the middle roll sooner than the long ones, thereby causing the yarn to be somewhat uneven?

I will appreciate any information anyone may give me relative to the above.

66

Mixed Colors.

Editor:

I want to ask a question through your discussion columns.

I want some superintendent or overseer to give some information as how to make mixed colors, say silver gray slate, how the order reads as it comes to the mill and how to make it. Does the order give what per cent of each color to mix to make different color? Explain in full; it will be appreciated.

L. O. P.

Grease For Rings.

Editor:

I would like to ask this question in your paper: I am running 40-2 yarn wet twist and we have some trouble with our twist after doffing. What is the best grease to use on the rings after doffing? We have Draper twist with 2 inch ring and use 5 1-4 No. 17 bronze travelers. What I want to know is what is the best grease to use on rings after doffing?

Learner.

The Real Reason.

James started his third helping of pudding with delight.

"Once upon a time, James," admonished his mother, "there was a little boy who ate too much pudding, and he burst!"

James considered. "There aint such a thing as too much pudding," he decided.

"There must be," contended his mother, "alse why did the little boy burst?"

James passed his plate for the fourth time, saying "Not enough boy."—Ex.

Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

..... Superintendent
..... Overseer of Carding
..... Overseer of Spinning
..... Overseer Weaving
..... Overseer of Cloth Room
..... Master Mechanic

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK

Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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|--------------------------------------|---------|
| One year, payable in advance..... | \$ 1.00 |
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| Single copies | .10 |

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ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5

Joe Jackson's Salary.

Joe Jackson was formerly a cotton mill operative at Greenville, S. C., and as it is not recorded that Joe was more than an ordinary mill operatives we suppose that he received about \$1.00 per day.

If Joe had stayed in the mill business and studied and worked hard it is possible that some day he might have become a mill superintendent, and if he became a very good one he might have reached a salary of \$4,000 or \$5,000 per year.

He did not know anything about mixing cotton and could not tell whether the draft in the spinning room should be eight or eight hundred, but he did know how to hit a base ball oftener and harder than anybody else around Greenville and by practice that talent has become so well developed, that, if the report be true, the new Federal League recently offered him a contract of \$65,00 for three years work or \$21,667 per year.

When Joe worked in the mill he received about 10 cents per hour, but the above offer called for about \$70 per hour for the actual time on the ball field.

His ability to command this sum is due to nature which kindly endowed him for this special field of work and his luck in finding his proper sphere.

The Open Season.

The months of January and February are always the open season for child labor agitators and this year they are fully as active as usual.

In Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi the professional agitators are swarming in large numbers and the only reason that Georgia and North Carolina are not being afflicted, is that the Georgia Legislature does not meet until summer and thanks to wise framers of the North Carolina Constitution, her Legislature meets only once in two years and this is the off year. We have never been advocates of child labor and we have recognized and admitted that most of the child labor laws enacted by the Southern States in the last few years have been necessary and for the best interest of the mill people.

We will also say frankly that some of the most foolish arguments we have ever heard have been made by cotton manufacturers in opposing the child labor laws which are now upon the books of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

When the last Legislature of North Carolina was in session we heard a cotton manufacturer base his opposition to raising the night age limit for children, solely upon the ground that it would throw people out of employment and he depicted the hard times they would have when unemployed. We were disgusted with his hypocrisy and felt that his argument did much to hurt his cause.

While we have realized the justice of most of the laws passed we believe that there should be an end sometimes and can see little reason for further advancing the age limit or shortening the hours.

The laws passed have for the most part been enacted with the approval of the leading cotton manufacturers because they have realized their necessity and if further changes are necessary from the standpoint of the welfare and health of the cotton mill people we believe that we could pledge the support of the most influential cotton manufacturers, but being in close touch with the operatives they can see no necessity for further changes.

The professional agitators like McKelway, Swift and others do see the necessity because such a necessity gives them their jobs and the fat salary check which they receive each month from New York.

Their business is agitation and they get well paid for agitating. A few well intentioned persons in New York, who have been seized with a desire for reforming something and who have no taste for reforming the sweat shops and slums which exist in a horrible state in their own city, listen to the tales told by the agitators relative to the Southern cotton mills and picture the Southern mill owner as the slave driver of Uncle Tom's Cabin.

When the open season comes and McKelway and his cohorts swoop down upon the South, there are always a number of sentimental and uninformed people in every Southern State who give both their money and their time to a cause which they do not understand.

The cotton manufacturers of the South, with a few exceptions, have the interest of their employees at heart and can be depended upon not to oppose reasonable laws which would be for their benefit but they do resent the interference of paid agents from New York.

No matter what laws are enacted or what concessions are made these agitators come back the next time demanding further changes and the end is never.

Not only are they after us before the State legislatures but for years they have been working to get Congress to pass a national law, and only last week a bill was introduced in Congress prohibiting the employ-

ment of children under 14 years of age in any factory or mine, products of which enter interstate commerce, and barring women from working more than eight hours a day in similar industries and it was referred to a sub-committee of the Senate.

The effect of the passage of such a bill upon the textile industry of the South needs no comment and yet its passage is not an impossibility.

Mill Conditions Through the Eyes of an Overseer.

Rome, Ga., Jan. 28, 1914.

Editor Tribune-Herald.

Will you please allow me space in your paper to answer your editorial of Jan. 23, headed, "Protect the Children."

You make some misstatements which I attribute to your ignorance, rather than a biased mind! and in justice to myself and thousands of other textile workers, I ask that you allow me a few words in defense of an industry that has been a Godsend to us and the South.

You say that the age limit in factories is ten years, and even this is seldom enforced.

You evidently do not investigate the subject of your writings, or you could not have made such a statement. As a matter of fact all mill managers are averse to working children under twelve years of age, because it is unprofitable from a business standpoint.

Twenty years ago, conditions were as you picture them today. I myself, having started work in the mills at nine years of age; now I have charge of more than one hundred hands and regardless of the law, my employers forbid me allowing children under 12 in the factory for any cause.

I work a number of children between the ages of twelve and eighteen; and if you are not familiar with the system an dispatch with which these children manipulate machinery, I am sure the managers of the mills in your own city would not deny you the privilege of investigating their plants, and if you will make such an investigation, I can furnish you material for a more offered to above.

I have two boys in school myself, but I can't help thinking that they would be in better hands, were they in the mill, under a competent overseer, where they would learn those great lessons of obedience and discipline.

In school their playmates are addicted to the bad habits of smoking cigarettes, using the vilest of language and I might add that they are not the factory runts either.

I believe that I can take a boy that is mean enough to curse his mother or whip his school teacher, and if I can keep him a few days, the force of his surroundings will reform him to such an extent that he will obey the rules of the mill, and possess that friendly respect for me that forbids his letting me know he uses bad language.

J. C. Edwards,

Overseer Spinning,

Anchor Duck Mills.

(Reprint from Tribune-Herald of Rome, Ga.)

PERSONAL NEWS

J. D. Acres is now fixing looms at the Sherman (Tex.) Mills.

J. H. McEntire has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co. 2.

C. M. Rafter has resigned as overseer of carding at Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co. No. 2.

W. H. Creighton has resigned as roller coverer at the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

Mike Rafter is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Pee Dee Mfg. Co. No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.

Ebbin Attoway, of Elberton, Ga., is now second hand in spinning at the Southern Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.

G. M. Holcombe has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Southren Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga.

D. P. Hardin has resigned as master mechanic at the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

Fred Lyles, of Sherman, Tex., is now slasher tender at the Denison (Tex.) Mills.

H. J. Seay has resigned his position at the Clifton (S. C.) Mfg. Co. and is now located at Spartanburg.

J. L. Gates has accepted the position of night watchman at the Gaston Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

W. I. Henson has resigned as overseer of carding at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

L. M. Lavender has resigned as overseer of winding room at Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

Andrew Nines has changed from night to day overseer of winding room at Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

A. H. Sloan has resigned as overseer of carding at the Dillon (S. C.) Mills, and is now located at Sanford, N. C.

L. W. Cuddy has resigned as superintendent of the Columbus (Ga.) plant of the Bibb Mfg. Co., to accept a similar position with the newly organized Quitman (Ga.) Mills.

Zach L. Underwood has accepted a position as overseer at the New Century Mill, South Boston, Va.

W. H. Mooney has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Columbus Ga., plant of the Bibb Mfg. Co.

S. V. Upchurch, in addition to being general manager of the Valdeze (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has also been elected one of the directors.

C. J. Burnett has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Swift Mill, Columbus, Ga., and accepted a position at the Wilson (N. C.) Mills.

M. E. Dorsey, of Charlotte, N. C., has become master mechanic at the Patterson Mill, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

P. B. Raeford, formerly overseer of finishing at the Griffin (Ga.) Mfg. Co., has accepted a similar position at the Locke Mill, Concord, N. C.

F. C. Henderson, formerly overseer of spinning at the Prattville (Ala.) Mills, has accepted a similar position at the Demopolis (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

B. Estes has resigned as master mechanic and chief engineer at Sreman (Tex.) Mills to accept a similar position at the Denison (Tex.) Mills.

M. P. Stacks has resigned as overseer of carding at the Lynchburg (Va.) Mills, to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C.

J. A. Parker has resigned as overseer of carding at the Carolina Mills, Greenville, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Judson Mills, of the same place.

A. O. Anderson has been transferred from carder and spinner at Mill No. 1 to a similar position at Mill No. 2, of the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Beard H. Hendricks of the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| CARDS, DRAWING, | COTTON MILL MACHINERY | SPINNING FRAMES, |
| MASON MACHINE WORKS | | |
| TAUNTON, MASS. | | |
| EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent | | |
| Greenville, S. C. | | |
| COMBERS, LAP MACHINES. | | MULES, LOOMS. |

J. W. Jenkins of Fork Shoals, S. C., is now master mechanic at the Vardry Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.

W. T. Byrd has resigned as second hand in carding at Draper, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Oxford (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

S. W. Rabb has resigned his position with Stuart W. Cramer of Charlotte, to accept one with the Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.

T. L. Edwards, of Mooresville, N. C., has accepted the position of engineer and master mechanic at the Sherman (Tex.) Mills.

Geo. Martin has been promoted from section hand in No. 1 mill to overseer of twisting in No. 2 mill at Jacksonville, Ala.

J. A. Withers has resigned as manager of the Riverside Mills, Worthville, N. C., to accept a position with the Holt-Morgan Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

Newt. Helton has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Union Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga., to accept a position with the Aragon (Ga.) Mills.

W. P. Lee has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Lenoir (N. C.) Cotton Mills to accept a similar position at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

T. E. Mason, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has accepted position of overseer of winding room at night at Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

W. M. Miller has resigned as assistant superintendent of the Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C., and accepted the position of overseer of carding at Hartsville, S. C.

J. W. Kaneer, superintendent of the Statesville (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has been visiting at Lumberton, N. C.

John Janson has been promoted from oiler to section hand in spinning at Mill 2, of the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

C. E. McLean, secretary and treasurer of the Anchor Mills, Rome, Ga., has been called to Maryville, Tenn., by the critical illness of his mother.

Geo. Jarritt has resigned his position with the Lily and Ella Mills at Shelby, N. C., and purchased a half interest in a roller covering shop at Cherryville, N. C.

O. S. Jordan has resigned as superintendent of the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., after filling that position for 10 years. His resignation was voluntary and is said to be for the purpose of engaging in the mill business on his own account.

Fountain Inn Manufacturing Co.,

Fountain Inn, S. C.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| J. M. Cannon..... | Superintendent |
| B. D. Eads..... | Carder |
| F. McAbee..... | Spinner |
| A. D. Martin..... | Weaver |
| B. L. West..... | Cloth Room |
| J. A. Finley..... | Master Mechanic |

Eno Mills,

Hillsboro, N. C.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| C. H. Robertson..... | Superintendent |
| J. H. Jenkins..... | Carder |
| A. B. Summey..... | Spinner |
| B. H. Belue..... | No. 1 Weaver |
| W. C. Cheek..... | No. 2 Weaver |
| W. A. Shaffner..... | Dyer |
| H. H. Iler..... | Master Mechanic |



Cramer System of Air Conditioning

WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Siluria, Ala.—The Buck Creek Cotton Mills are erecting a large steel tank.

Clinton, S. C.—It is rumored that the Lydia Cotton Mills are seriously considering plans for greatly enlarging their plant.

Jacksonville, Ala.—The Prolific Cotton Mills No. 2 are putting in 4,000 Whittin spindles, 18 universal winders and 2 Whittin roving frames.

Greenville, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Judson Mills will be held on Tuesday, February 10th.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The Patterson Mfg. Co., let contract to T. C. Thompson & Cros., Charlotte and Birmingham, Ala., to construct additional building 240x78 feet, two stories. They will add 10,000 spindles, as noted.

Albemarle, N. C.—The semi-annual meeting of the mills at this place was held last week. The Lillian Mill paid a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent and Eflord and Wiscassett Mills each paid dividends of 4 per cent.

Salisbury, N. C.—The Vance Cotton Mill has closed a contract with Holbrooks & Bradshaw for the erection of a modern brick office building ordered at the recent meeting of the stockholders of the mill. The building will be a handsome one and will be begun at once.

Davidson, N. C.—The Delburg Mills and the Linden Mfg. Co., of which J. P. Munroe is president, will issue new stock for both mills, this action having been decided upon at a recent meeting of the directors. It is planned to improve and enlarge both plants.

Augusta, Ga.—All of the old directors of the John P. King Manufacturing Company were re-elected at the annual meeting of the directors of the company which was held in the rooms of the company over the Planters Loan & Savings Bank.

Monroe, N. C.—A house belonging to the Monroe Cotton Mill and occupied by Hampton Thomas was burned last Saturday night. A jug of kerosene oil was dropped near the fireplace and flames spread all over the room. Mr. Thomas lost everything he had. No insurance was carried on the dwelling or contents.

Sweetwater, Tenn.—Satisfactory business conditions were reported at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Textile Woolen Co., of this place. The company, controlling the Louisville Woolen Mills, Sweetwater Woolen Mills, Athens Woolen Mills and Park Woolen Mills, re-elected all of the old officers and directors.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Appalachian Mills of Knoxville, have purchased the plant of the Holston Underwear Mills in this city and will enlarge the building for the purpose of making it into a spinning mill.

Cornelius, N. C.—An addition to the Cornelius Cotton Mill has been authorized by those in charge, an enlargement involving an outlay of from \$12,000 to \$20,000 being purposed. The addition will be in card room and spinning machinery. The company has placed an order for the delivery at once of something like 100,000 brick.

Burlington, N. C.—The King Cotton Mills are considering plans for increasing the size of the plant from 3328 to 100,000 spindles. If this is done the looms will be discarded and the mill will be operated on 18s to 26s hosiery yarn. R. C. Biberston of Charlotte, is engineer in charge.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Chadwick-Hoskins Mills have purchased 5,000 spindles from the Mason Machine Works and will place same at Mill No. 5, at Pineville, N. C., to replace the warp frames at that place. They will utilize 16 of the frames that are being replaced by placing them at the Hoskins Mill in Charlotte, which has considerable extra floor space.

Piedmont, Ala.—The Coosa Mfg. Co. will replace 22 old spinning frames and 11 twister frames with Fales & Jenks latest tape drive frames.

The company has just completed a nice recreation hall for the employees. The building is two stories with basement. They will have basket ball and other games. Also reading room. There will be a swimming pool in basement.

Gastonia, N. C.—Work is progressing nicely on the addition to the Dunn Mill. It is 105x77 feet and is being built by J. E. McAllister. The machinery for this addition has been shipped and it is expected that it will be installed and ready for operation by April 1st. This will increase the Dunn's equipment from 6,000 to 10,000 spindles. To accommodate the additional help thus made necessary 15 new tenement houses are being built for the mill by Ernest Smith.

Columbus, Ga.—For the past several weeks rumors have been going the rounds to the effect that management of the Swift Spinning Mills were contemplating making extensive additions to that plant, which will in effect, double the capacity of the mills.

The rumors have grown in persistency and as they have grown they have taken on such proportions as to lead to the belief that such additions are contemplated, and that they will be made at an early date.

New Holland, Ga.—Fire broke out in the warehouse No. 19 of the Pacolet Manufacturing Co., about 10 o'clock last Monday evening, and before it was extinguished had damaged the 250 bales of cotton the house contained. Just what the damage will be is not known, but it is considerable to warehouse and cotton. The origin of the fire is not known, but as some cotton was being hauled out of the house at 6 o'clock, it is supposed that it started from a match being carelessly dropped.

McColl, S. C.—The quarterly meeting of the directors of the Marlboro Cotton Mills was held at McColl last week. The affairs of the company were found to be in excellent condition, and the directors were well pleased with the management. The new general superintendent, E. C. Gwaltney, who has been with the mills about a month, was present at a meeting of the directors.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and a half per cent was declared. Besides paying this dividend for several years, the company has put aside a handsome surplus.

At this meeting of the directors a resolution was passed authorizing a large expenditure for improvements in the mills. The most modern improvements will be added to the machinery and the general equipment, so as to render everything as efficient as possible. This action was taken after a thorough discussion and a full investigation of the affairs of the company. The directors were thoroughly satisfied with what they found, and decided that the company was well able to make the desired improvements.

The Marlboro Cotton Mills is a corporation with about a million dollars capital, and owns the three big mills at McColl and one at Bennettsville.

Quitman, Ga.—The announcement has been made that the Atlantic and Gulf Mills will be completely reorganized and running within the next thirty days. The Quitman Manufacturing Company now in process of organization, will take over the property of the Atlantic and Gulf Mills and will make necessary improvements and put the plant in operation as mentioned last week.

The capital stock of the new company will be \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. Only \$90,000 of the stock has been offered for sale and practically all of it has been subscribed by local people, the stockholders being S. M. Turner, (S. S. Rountree, E. J. Young, G. M. Spain, J. B. Tillman, H. F. Mabbett, Mrs. Herbert Stubbs, J. E. Young, J. B. Rountree, C. T. Tillman, S. S. Bennett, O. K. Jelks, Malloy Bros.

Officers will be elected within a few days and the superintendent of the manufacturing end of the business has already been decided upon. He is L. W. Cuddy, formerly of New

Bedford, but lately superintendent of the Bibb Manufacturing Company of Columbus. The plans of the new organization contemplate payment in full for the plant with no debt and a working capital of \$100,000 to \$200,000.

The reorganization of this industry, which has been closed for several months, will mean a very substantial gain to the city in a business way. It will carry a payroll of \$50,000 a year. The property itself is valuable and includes Mill No. 2. It works sea island cotton exclusively.

Durham, N. C.—For the purpose of building a new hosiery mill, and for making extensions and improvements, necessary by increased business, J. S. Carr, Jr., president of the Durham Hosiery Mills, with headquarters in Durham, is offering for public subscription the unsold balance of \$300,000 preferred stock of Durham Hosiery Mills, at par value of \$100 per share. This stock is 6 per cent cumulative; dividends payable, 3 per cent January 1, and 3 per cent July 1. Non taxable in North Carolina.

The corporation has option of redeeming after January 1, 1920, at the price of \$110 per share.

No bonds or additional preferred stock can be issued without the consent of two-thirds each of the common and preferred stockholders.

The Durham Hosiery Mills have always been a success, being under the most proficient management. J. S. Carr, Jr., is the president; A. M. Carr, first vice president; A. H. Carr, second vice president; C. McD. Carr, treasurer; W. F. Carr, secretary and assistant treasurer. The directors are: J. S. Carr, A. M. Harris, A. M. Carr, C. McD. Carr, W. F. Carr, A. H. Carr, H. C. Flower and J. S. Carr, Jr.

Rock Hill, S. C.—H. A. M. Smith, of the United States District Court, has recently filed a decree in the case of E. G. Steele and others against the Highland Park Manufacturing Company. This was a most interesting case from a legal standpoint; it involved the title to a certain tract of land—about 30 acres all together—lying on the outskirts of Rock Hill and upon which the main plant and houses of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company are located. Briefly the case arose from the following state of facts: Years ago—in 1860—John Steele, Sr., granted to one of his sons a certain tract of land containing 494 acres. By the terms of the instrument one undivided half was to be held in trust for the use and benefit of John G. Steele, the grantor's grandson, during his life; as to this one-half John G. Steele was given the power of disposition by will, and in default of that this one-half interest was to go at his death to his heirs.

John G. Steele in 1868 attempted to convey this whole tract by general warranty deed, and by succe-

sive conveyances a part of the property came into the hands of defendant. John G. Steele did in 1905 without having made a will, and his heirs at law, claiming the land under the provisions of the deed above stated, brought the action to recover their one-half interest.

The defendant's contention was that under certain rules of law, John G. Steele at time of his conveyance had an absolute fee as to his one-half interest and could and did convey a good title. The question went before the Supreme Court of South Carolina in another case by the same plaintiff several years ago, and the Supreme Court decided that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover their interest. This case having been in the United States Court because the defendant was a foreign

Proposed Child Labor Bill.

A bill by Senator Weston of South Carolina providing for an extension of child labor legislation so as to raise the age limit of children working in the mills from 12 to 14 years and to reduce the number of hours from 10 to 8 received an unfavorable report at the hands of the senate committee on commerce and manufacturers. A minority favorably report will be filed with certain amendments which retain the age limit of the Weston bill, with the provision that any child between the ages of 12 and 14 shall be permitted to work in the mill during the day time upon the presentation of a certificate signed by the county superintendent of education stating that the child has attended school during the past session.

This decision by the committee was reached after it had heard arguments against the bill advanced by mill presidents, mill superintendents and mill operatives and arguments in its favor by a representative of federated labor and the fields secretary of the National Child Labor committee at a public session here. The hearing was attended by a number of educators, preachers and ladies.

Those who spoke against the bill were: Lewis W. Parker, of Greenville, president of the Parker Mills; W. E. Beatie, president of Piedmont Mills; E. A. Smythe, president of Pelzer Mills; T. B. Wallace, superintendent of Dunean Mills, of Greenville; Rev. C. A. Whorton, pastor of First Baptist church of Pelzer; Rev. Mr. Bussey, of the Greenwood mill church; and the following mill operatives: William White, of the Piedmont; A. W. Campbell, of Belton; and G. F. Hammond of Pelzer.

Henry Hardy, representing federated labor and J. K. Swift, field secretary of the National Child Labor committee spoke for the passage of the measure.



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is a problem—the problem that taxes the best in any manager—leads directors to seek the best managers. Its final test is efficiency—in the man and machinery.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

was designed on the idea of plain, old-fashioned efficiency. Something that would keep young a long time; something that would do the work and give busy managers time to think of other problems. We want to talk to you on these lines—and these only.

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FITCHBURG, MASS.

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J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

HIGH GRADE MILL BRUSHES



Special Brushes Made to Order All Kinds of Brushes Repaired
D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY
WOONSOCKET, R. I.
PATENT HAND THREADING SHUTTLES

corporation, practically the same question arose, and Judge Smith in his decree, as to the legal question involved, follows for various reasons, the opinion of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and orders a partition of the lands here involved between the parties—one-half to each.

Jacquard Clause and Cotton Table Damask.

The jacquard paragraph in the cotton good schedule of the new tariff is again causing trouble, it was learned Saturday, this time in connection with table damasks. There is a separate paragraph, No. 263, in the tariff on cotton table damask providing a duty of 25 per cent.

It is said that the customs authorities have been classifying all imports of cotton table damask under this paragraph at 25 per cent. Domestic interests, however, have been calling the attention of the Treasury Department to the end of paragraph 258 providing for a 30 per cent duty on "all other jacquard figured manufactures of cotton," as applicable to table damasks.

Imports of table damasks are said to be entirely of jacquard construction, so that the impression seems to have been formed in customs circles, it is said, that there are two other weaves, such as dobby construction. The Treasury Department and the expected ruling on table damasks, it is believed, will take this into account.

This is only another instance of the operation of the new tariff on cotton goods, with the jacquard clause in paragraph 258 a disturbing factor. It is recognized that this clause will eventually have to be given special consideration to the end that its place in the cotton goods schedule will be finally determined.

On dotted swisses too, it is said, the application of the Jacquard clause is causing dissatisfaction among importers. The Custom House is reported as classifying all dotted swisses as of jacquard construction and dutiable at 3 per cent, whether actually jacquard, or, in many instances, as in the case, of dobby construction. A basis for a distinction between the two has apparently not been arrived at. There is an opinion that such a basis cannot be established arbitrarily by the customs authorities and that in each instance it will have to be determined whether a cloth, for example, that might be made with dobby equipment was not actually made on a jacquard loom. In other words, the actual facts in each case, according to this opinion, will have to be determined, and not a presumption made of how a cloth might be made.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

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COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York. — The cotton goods market last week was fairly active and the general conditions seem improving. Buyers are buying from day to day and many jobbers are sending out additional orders. It is frequently said that prices are still too high, but agents say that they see nothing to indicate that prices will go lower at an early date. The large commission houses are doing a moderate business on staples and are able to keep stocks at a minimum. The anxiety of buyers to secure shipments on goods already bought is taken to indicate a healthy condition of stocks in second hands.

Drills and sheetings are selling in moderate quantities. The best known lines are being placed by jobbers. Many of the smaller mills show an anxiety to do business. Print cloths for converting purposes are steady, with the buying mostly for spot and nearby deliveries. Converters are doing a fair volume of business on many of their staple lines and are covering on specialties in gray goods.

The gray goods end of the market was quiet with prices somewhat easier. Mills are apparently more anxious to sell than they have been in the previous weeks. On some lines of goods concessions of a sixteenth of a cent were made on spot sales. Toward the end of the week, the market on staples showed some signs of going lower, but on the whole, considering the small sales, manufacturers of gray goods have been holding firmly to their prices.

Indications seem to show that February will be a busy month, as many buyers have left much of their purchasing for forward needs until the last minute. More or less uncertainty during the last part of the old year, and the general disposition to hold back after the new year opened has left retailers many forward needs to cover. The heads of the large jobbing houses are more confident of the future and they realize that stocks are in good shape. Extreme conservatism on the part of buyers has left them in the position where they must place orders shortly if they expect to handle a normal season's business.

Heavy duck contains slow and much is being made of the disturbed conditions in many mills that has curtailed production. It is believed by some that actual consumption is ahead of production at the present time and many inquiries are heard of to indicate a desire to start up immediately. Miscellaneous business in duck continues good.

In the print cloth market last week inquiry was light, with trading the quietest for more than a month. Prices remained firm, however, and manufacturers are holding for more attractive prices for late contracts. It is estimated that the total sales for the week were about 90,000 pieces, upward of 30,-

000 pieces being spots and early delivery.

Although inquiry has been much quieter than expected in view of the recent activity, it has been apparent that buyers are disposed to place orders for delivery as far along as May, where prices are considered attractive. Early in the week buyers showed a fairly active interest in contracts on wide and medium wide styles, but only a small volume of trading was negotiated because the mills declined to accept the offers for the late deliveries. The total sales would have been swelled materially if the manufacturers were willing to go ahead on the basis prevailing for late contracts, which is about an eighth of a cent less on several standard wide styles than the quotations appearing below, on the spot goods. Buyers were particularly interested in the wide printers' styles, but hesitated about meeting the prices called for by the mills at the present time.

Prices were as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Print cloth, 28-in, std 3 3-4 | — |
| 28-in., 64x60s | 3 1-2 |
| 4-yard, 80x80s | 7 1-4 |
| Gray gds 39-in, 68x72s | 6 1-8 |
| 38 1-2-in, std | 5 1-2 5 5-8 |
| Brown drills, std | 8 1-4 |
| Sheetings, So. std | 8 1-4 |
| 3-yard | 7 1-4 |
| 4-yard, 56x60s | 6 1-4 |
| 4-yard, 48x80s | 6 1-4 |
| 4-yard 48x80s | 6 1-4 |
| 4 1-2-yard, 44x44s | 5 3-8 5 1-2 |
| 5-yard, 48x52s | 5 5 1-2 |
| Denims, 9-oz. | 14 1-2 17 |
| Stark, 9-oz, duck | 14 |
| Hartford, 11-ounce, 40- | |
| in, duck | 16 1-2 |
| Ticking, 8-ounce | 13 1-2 |
| Standard, fancy print | 5 1-4 |
| Standard, gingham | 6 1-4 |
| Fine dress gingham | 8 9 3-4 |
| Kid finished cambrics | 4 3-4 |

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Jan. 30, 1914 | 4,581,272 |
| Last week | 4,515,585 |
| Same date last year | 4,641,645 |

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Jan. 30.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, January 30, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Port receipts | 288,540 |
| Overland to mills and | |
| Canada | 28,400 |
| Southern mill takings (estimated) | 80,000 |
| Gain of stock at interior towns | 16,491 |

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Brought in sight for week | 380,449 |
| TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT. | |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Port receipts | 8,021,752 |
| Overland to mills and | |
| Canada | 747,831 |
| Southern mill takings est. | 1,855,000 |
| Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1 | 741,569 |

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Br't in sight for season | 11,366,152 |
|--------------------------|------------|

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offers many other improvements over fluid oils. will do every thing the best of fluid oils do except drip and spatter.

Do you suffer annoyance from stained yarns? We pay all the expense of a test. Mention on a card where you would like to prove NON-FLUID OIL.

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New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
165 Broadway, NEW YORK

UP TO YOU TO BE UP-TO-DATE

In Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing

ASK

BOSSON & LANE

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was fairly active, through the business was not well distributed. The buying was spotty and some dealers got business and others did very little. With the end of January, it was seen that the business for that month was much better than for December and November, and the outlook in the market seems considerably better.

Underwear manufacturers bought yarns for both prompt and future delivery. Manufacturers of heavy-weights bought for prompt delivery and Southern frame spun 9s to 13s cones sold on the basis of 21 and 21 1-2 cents. The usual price for 24s Southern frame spinn cones was 25 cents and 26s sold for 25 1-2 cents.

The demand for single combed yarns was fair, but Eastern spinners did not do a great business on account of the prices asked by some spinners. At the same time good Eastern mule spun combed peeler cones were sold on the basis of 27 to 28 cents for 10s. Southern frame spun single combed peeler was sold on the basis of 26 and 26 1-2 cents for 10s. There is very little demand for 40-2 and finer combed peeler on cones. Sales of 40-2 were made for 38 and 39 cents, 50-2 on cones for 43 1-2 to 45 cents, 60-2 for 49 to 51 cents.

In the weaving lines, buying covered a wide range of yarns, from 8s to 60s carded skeins and warps, most of the buying being prompt delivery. The general price of 20-2 warps was 23 1-2 cents. Sales of 30-2 warps were made at 26 to 27 cents, the average being 26 1-2 cents.

Southern Single Skeins.

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| 4s to 8s | 19 1-2—20 |
| 10s | 20 1-2— |
| 12s | 20 1-2—21 |
| 14s | 21 — |
| 16s | 21 1-2— |
| 20s | 23 — |
| 26s | 23 1-2—24 |
| 30s | 25 1-2—26 |

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 8s | 20 —20 1-2 |
| 19s | 21 — |
| 12s | 21 1-2— |
| 14s | 21 1-2—22 |
| 16s | 21 1-2—22 |
| 20s | 23 —23 1-2 |
| 24s | 24 1-2— |
| 26s | 25 — |
| 30s | 26 —26 1-2 |
| 40s | 31 1-2—32 |
| 50s | 37 1-2—38 |
| 60s | 45 —46 |

Carpets and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 9-4 slack | 20 1-2— |
| 8-4 slack | 21 1-2— |
| 8-3-4 hard twist | 21 1-4—49 |

Southern Single Warps:

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 8s | 20 —20 1-2 |
| 10s | 20 1-2—21 |
| 12s | 21 —21 1-2 |
| 14s | 21 1-2—22 |
| 16s | 22 1-2—23 |
| 20s | 23 1-2— |
| 24s | 24 1-2— |
| 26s | 25 —25 1-2 |
| 30s | 26 1-2—27 |
| 40s | 32 —32 1-2 |

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 8s | 20 — |
| 10s | 20 1-2—21 |
| 12s | 21 1-2— |
| 14s | 21 1-2—22 |
| 16s | 22 1-2—23 |
| 20s | 23 1-2— |
| 24s | 24 1-2—25 |
| 26s | 25 —25 1-2 |
| 30s | 26 1-2— |
| 40s | 32 — |
| 50s | 38 — |

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

| | |
|-----|---------------|
| 8s | 20 —20 1-2 |
| 10s | 21 — |
| 12s | 21 —21 1-2 |
| 14s | 21 1-2—22 |
| 16s | 22 —22 1-2 |
| 18s | 22 1-2—23 |
| 20s | 23 —23 1-2 |
| 22s | 23 1-2—24 |
| 24s | 24 1-2— |
| 26s | 25 — |
| 30s | 26 1-2—27 1-2 |

Two-Ply Carded reeler in Skeins:

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 20s | 26 — |
| 22s | 26 1-2— |
| 24s | 27 — |
| 26s | 27 1-2—28 |
| 30s | 28 1-2—29 |
| 36s | 33 1-2— |
| 40s | 34 —34 1-2 |
| 50s | 38 —39 |
| 60s | 49 — |

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

| | |
|-----|-----------|
| 20s | 30 1-2—31 |
| 24s | 32 — |
| 30s | 34 —35 |
| 40s | 40 — |
| 50s | 40 — |
| 50s | 46 — |
| 50s | 46 —47 |
| 60s | 53 —54 |

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

| | |
|-----|------------|
| 20s | 31 — |
| 24s | 32 —32 1-2 |
| 30s | 35 —35 1-2 |
| 40s | 39 —40 |
| 50s | 45 —46 |
| 60s | 52 —53 |
| 70s | 60 — |
| 80s | 69 —70 |

Little Tommy had spent his first day at school.

"What did you learn?" he was asked on his return home.

"Didn't learn nothin'."

"Well, what did you do?"

"Didn't do nothin'! A woman

wanted to know how to spell 'cat,'

and I told her."—Ex.

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

| | Bid | Asked |
|--|-----|-------|
| Abbeville Cot. M., S. C. | 100 | |
| Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C. | 35 | |
| Amer. Spinning Co., S. C. | 154 | |
| Anderson C. M., S. C., pf | 90 | |
| Arcadia Mills, S. C. | 100 | |
| Arago Mills, S. C. | 65 | |
| Arkwright Mills, S. C. | 100 | |
| Augusta Factory, Ga. | 35 | |
| Avondale Mills, Ala. | 115 | 120 |
| Belton Cot. Mills, S. C. | 98 | 100 |
| Brandon Mill, S. C. | 75 | |
| Brogan Mills, S. C. | 51 | |
| Calhoun Mills, S. C. | 85 | |
| Capital Cot. Mills, S. C. | 85 | |
| Chiquola, S. C., com. | 105 | 115 |
| Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. | 101 | |
| Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., pf | 100 | |
| Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C. | 125 | |
| Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C. | 55 | |
| Columbus Mfg. Co. Go | 82½ | |
| Cox Mfg. Co., S. C. | 100 | |
| D. E. Converse Co., S. C. | 85 | |
| Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala. | 110 | |
| Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C. | 65 | |
| Drayton Mills, S. C. | 30 | |
| Eagle & Phenix M, Ga. | 72 | |
| Easley Cot. Mill, S. C. | 180 | |
| Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C. | 25 | |
| Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., pf | 100 | |
| Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga. | 65 | 70 |
| Exposition Mills, Ga. | 125 | |
| Fairfield C. Mills, S. C. | 70 | |
| Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C. | 57½ | 60 |
| Gainesville C. M. Co., c'm | 75 | |
| Glenwood Mills, S. C. | .6 | 97 |
| Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C. | 101 | |
| Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred | 86 | |
| Gluck Mills, S. C. | 85 | |
| Granby Cot. Mills, S. C. | | |
| Granby C. M., S. C., pf | | |
| Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C. | 125 | |
| Grendel Mill, S. C. | 100 | |
| Hamrick Mills, S. C. | 102 | |
| Hartsville C. M., S. C.N | 170 | |
| Inman Mills, S. C. | 105 | |
| Inman Mills, S. C., pf. | 100 | |
| Jackson Mills, S. C. | 90 | 95 |
| Jno. P. King Mfg. Co. Ga. | 80 | |
| Lancaster C. Mills, S. C. | 130 | |
| Lancaster C. M., S. C., pf | 97 | |
| Langley Mfg. Co., S. C. | 70 | 75 |
| Laurens Cot. Mill, S. C. | 115 | |
| Limestone Mill, S. C. | 125 | 133 |
| Lockhart Mills, S. C. | 40 | 50 |
| Marlboro Mills, S. C. | 75 | |
| Mills Mfg. Co., S. C. | 110 | |
| Mollobon Mfg. Co., S. C. | 90 | |
| Monarch Mills, S. C. | 115 | |
| Monaghan Mills, S. C. | | |
| Newberry C. Mills, S. C. | 140 | |
| Ninety-Six Mills, S. C. | 135 | |
| Norris Cot. Mill, S. C. | 140 | |
| Orangebur Mfg. Co., S. | | |

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

| | Bid | Asked |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Arista | | |
| Arlington | 140 | |
| Avon | | |
| Brown, pfd | 100 | |
| Cannon | 151 | |
| Cabarrus | 150 | |
| Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd. | 100 | |
| Chadwick-Hoskins, com | 85 | |
| Chronicle | 160 | |
| Cliffside | 190 | 195 |
| Erwin, com. | 155 | |
| Erwin, pfd. | 102 | 105 |
| Gibson | 112 | |
| Gray Mfg. Co. | | |
| Henrietta | 141 | |
| Highland Park | 185 | |
| Highland Park, pfd. | 102 | |
| Imperial | 130 | |
| Kesler | 150 | 165 |
| Loray Mfg. Co., pfd. | 85 | |
| Loray, com | 10 | |
| Lowell | 200 | |
| Majestic | 150 | |
| Patterson | 129 | |
| Vance | 70 | |
| Washington Mills | 10 | |
| Wiscassett | 135 | 150 |
| Olympia Mills, S. C., jrc | | |
| Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed | 100 | 100&in. |
| Parker, pfd. | 40 | 45 |
| Common | 16 | 20 |
| Orr Cotton Mills | 81 | 92½ |
| Ottaray Mills, S. C. | 100 | |
| Oconee Mills, common. | 100 | |
| Oconee Mills, pfd. | 100&in. | |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C. | 101 | |
| Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd. | 100&in. | |
| Parker Mills, pfd | 40 | |
| Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.N | 110 | |
| Pickens C. Mills, S. C. | 100 | |
| Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C. | 144 | 160 |
| Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C. | 105 | 115 |
| Richland C. M., S. C., pf | | |
| Riverside Mills, S. C. | 25 | |
| Roanoke Mills, S. C. | 140 | 160 |
| Saxon Mill, S. C. | 126 | |
| Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga. | 64 | |
| Spartan Mill, S. C. | 125 | |
| Tucapau Mill, S. C. | 280 | |
| Toxaway Mills, S. C. | 72 | |
| Union-Buffalo, 1st pfd. | 35 | 40 |
| Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C. | | |
| 2nd pfd. | 10 | |
| Victor Mfg. Co., S. C. | | |
| Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C. | 75 | |
| Warren Mfg. Co., S. C. | 61 | |
| Warren Mfg. Co., pfd. | 100 | |
| Watts Mill, S. C. | 35 | |
| Williamston Mill, S. C. | 97 | |
| Woodruff C. Mills, S. C. | 95 | |
| Woodside C. Mills, S. C. | | |

Personal Items

P. P. Jones has resigned as overseer of spinning at Rosemary (N. C.) Mill No. 3.

W. S. Moore and J. F. Webb of the Henrietta (N. C.) Mills, have purchased a Maxwell touring car.

E. L. Lassiter has resigned as superintendent of the Vass (N. C.) Cotton Mills, and moved to Troy, N. C.

J. R. Dover, secretary and treasurer of the Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C., has returned from a trip to New York.

W. R. McEdween has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of the John P. King Mill, Augusta, Ga.

Dan McElhaney has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving in Mill No. 3, of the John P. King Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.

W. P. Lee has decided to remain at the Lenoir (N. C.) Cotton Mills instead of accepting the position as mentioned on page 41 of this issue.

Sam Perkins of Concord, N. C., has accepted a position as overseer of finishing at one of the mills at Griffin, Ga.

Bradley Smith has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving in Mill No. 4 of the John P. King Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.

J. H. Gossett is overseer of weaving at the Jackson Mills, Pepperton, Ga. Through error we last week mentioned another man as taking the position.

W. A. McKee has resigned his position with the American Machine & Manufacturing Co. of Greenville, S. C., to accept position as master mechanic at the Riverside and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C.

M. B. Clisby, overseer of carding at the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has returned to his work after recovering from an operation for appendicitis which was performed at his former home at West Point, Miss.

J. B. Pipkin, secretary and treasurer of the Edna Mills, Reidsville, N. C., has been elected president of Robt. Harris & Bro., Inc., a large tobacco manufacturing company of that city.

Address Wanted.

A friend of Bill Bostick would like to obtain his present address. Send it to Southern Textile Bulletin.

Hurt At Concord.

A son of P. M. Keller, superintendent of the Roberta Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., had his right arm caught in the machinery and is very badly injured. There is a chance of the arm being saved but amputation may be necessary.

U. L. Alspaugh Dead.

Uriah L. Alspaugh, 65 years of age, died at his home in Taylorsville, N. C., last week. He was one of the owners of the Alspaugh Mills and for years acted treasurer of the concern. He is survived by his wife, two sons and several grandchildren.

Ed. Williams Dead.

Just before going to press we are advised of the death of Ed. Williams, a brother of our traveling representative, J. M. Williams. Ed Williams who was formerly an overseer of weaving has been quite ill for some time at High Point, N. C., and his many friends will regret to learn of his death.

H. C. Townsend Dead.

H. C. Townsend, president of the H. C. Townsend Cotton Mill of Anderson, S. C., died Monday from injuries which he received on the night of Oct. 16th, when his garage burned. Mr. Townsend had for many years been a leading citizen of Anderson and his death will be generally regretted.

Accused of Bigamy.

Hames O. Kennel, said to be a former overseer of spinning in a South Carolina cotton mill is being sought by the police of Union, S. C., on a charge of bigamy. According to the authorities at Union, Kennel married a young woman of

that place in 1907, and after living with her for five months, he deserted her. Nothing was heard of him in Union until some time ago, it was learned that he married again in Lindale, Ga., in December. He left his second wife at Lindale, and is now being sought by the police.

Wool Industry in Smyrna.

(Continued from Page 4).

and unsafe extensive agriculture will not demand the lands now given over to grazing.

The wool exported from Smyrna is usually Anatolian and the principal foreign buyer is the United States. Germany, France and Italy come next in order. Considerable Smyrna wool goes to Constantinople.

The amount and value of wool exported from Smyrna to the United States during the six years ended in 1912 were as follows: 1907, 1,159,332 pounds, \$199,741; 1908, 347,937 pounds, \$35,076; 1909, 1,028,436 pounds, \$119,353; 1910, 98,384 pounds, \$11,580; 1911, 201,235 pounds, \$28,145; 1912, 328,800 pounds, \$42,456.

Prices for Yerli wool range from 10 1-3 to 11 cents per pound delivered at buyers' stores in Smyrna. The wool is to contain not more than 2 to 3 per cent extraneous matter and 5 to 6 per cent black wool. Prices for Anatolian wool range from 12 to 13 1-2 cents per pound delivered at buyers' stores in Smyrna. The merchandise is to contain not more than 4 to 5 per cent extraneous matter and 10 to 12 per cent black wool.

(A list of Smyrna wool merchants of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, may be obtained from the Bureau Washington, D. C.)—Consular Reports.

"Speaking of hens," said an American traveler, "reminds me of an old hen my dad had on a farm in Dakota. She would hatch out anything from a tennis ball to a lemon. Why, one day she sat on a piece of ice and hatched out two quarts of hot water."

"That doesn't come up to a club-fotted hen my old mother once had," said one of his hearers. "They had been feeding her by mistake on sawdust instead of oatmeal. Well, she laid twelve eggs and sat on them, and when they were hatched eleven of the chickens had wooden legs and the twelfth was a woodpecker."

—Ex.

THE ONLY FLYER PRESSER MAKERS IN THE SOUTH

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas. W. H. HUTCHINS, Vice-Pres. and Sec.

THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Responsible Concern of Good Reputation

OVERHAULERS, REPAIRERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE SELL TWISTER AND DOUBLE OR SINGLE SPINNING RINGS

WE ALIGN AND LEVEL SHAFTING WITH A KINKEAD OUTFIT TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—We have no branches, nor are we connected with any other Company



Arabol Soluble Softening Oil

SUPERIOR TO TALLOW and cheaper. Used with starch on all classes of warps. Neutral. Especially valuable on warps, which, while requiring light sizing, must be very strong and smooth. It is strictly uniform and has none of the draw-backs of tallow. Can be used with any kind of starch or sizing material. Is especially valuable when used with a Soluble Gum, such as our Gum G, Yorkshire Gum, Scotch Gum, and the like, all of which attract moisture and lay the fibre, thereby prevent shedding. Arabol Softening Oil penetrates the yarn, and lubricates the fibre. Never gets rancid as tallow does and always keeps the slasher cylinders smooth and bright. The yarn never sticks when this Oil is used. Trial barrel sent on approval.

OIL LUBRICATES—TALLOW DOES NOT

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Time Has Arrived AND

It's Up To American Manufacturers To Practice
ECONOMY

Why not use a Sizing that is absolutely pure and no water used in its manufacture.

K. B. Special Sizing

Is now being used by leading mills of U. S. and Canada and there must be a reason. Better results for less money absolutely guaranteed. Sample barrel on approval.

THE KEEVER BROS. CO.

289 Market St.

Newark, N. J.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc. to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Machinery For Sale.

One set Dry Cans consisting of nine cans.

One new Textile Machinery Co.'s Tenter, 40 feet by 110 inches.

One wide Beaming machine (new).

One 40-in. Folder with doubling attachment.

One 5 1-2-in. K. W. Dynamo with switch board.

Five Dye Vats.

Address

Mrs. I. Littman,
Salisbury, N. C.

Wanted to Buy.

Wanted to purchase 125 reeds 666 dents on 41 inch, 123 sets harness eyes spread on 41 inch. Address all replies to the Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

For Sale.

1 Oswald Lever Quiller, 60 Spindles.

3 Lowell Twisters, 4 in. Ring, 5-in. gage, 96 Spindles each.

3 Draper Twisters, 2 1-4-in. Ring, 6-in. Travis 128 Spindles each.

2 Lowell Section Warpers.

1 Entwistle Balling Attachment. This machinery is in good running orders.

Brander Cotton Mills Corporation.
Concord, N. C.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed but want larger job. Have had experience on many lines of goods and can give satisfaction. Good reference. Address No. 562.

Machinery For Sale.

We have 22 Fales & Jenks spinning frames, pattern 1890, double boss, 1 5-8 ring, 2 1-2 inch gauge with separators. Ten of these are 1890 pattern and 12 of them 1895 pattern. These frames have been in use about 15 years and at present time are in good running condition on No. 40s to 50s yarn. These can be seen in operation by anyone interested between now and March 1st. We also have 6 Fales & Jenks twist-ers 1890 pattern 200 spindles 1 3-4 inch rings, 3 1-4 gauge, equipped for 2 or 3 ply, and plate can be made to hold up to 2 1-4 inch rings.

COOSA MFG. CO.,
Piedmont, Ala.

Card Grinder Wanted.

Want card grinder for 38 H. & B. Cards. Will pay right man \$1.65 per day. Come and see the job or write

W. T. Royster,
Overseer of Carding,
Lando, S. C.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish good references. Address No. 564.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have been overseer at present mill since it started and have given satisfaction but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 565.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 566.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or finishing. Age 36. Strictly temperate. Have had 10 years experience finishing gingham and dress goods. References will be furnished. Address No. 567.

WANT position as superintendent. am now employed but am not satisfied with location. Can furnish first-class references as to character and ability. Address No. 568.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Have had long experience. Address No. 569.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience including that of machinery erection. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 570.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now second hand in cloth

room running 80 to 100 styles. Good manager. Age 25. Strictly sober. Best of references. Address No. 571.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. Would take place as second hand in large mill. 11 years experience as overseer. Good habits, age 34, married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 573.

WANT position as master mechanic. 23 years; reference. Strictly sober. Good references from present and former employees. Have family of spinners and doffers. Have seldom changed position. Address No. 574.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Georgia or South Carolina. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 575.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am rated as first-class carder. Will be glad to furnish references from former employers. Address No. 576.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, winding and twisting. 20 years experience in mill. 7 years overseer. 2 years assistant superintendent. Sober. Good manager of help. Now employed. Good reference. Address No. 577.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Now employed but desire to make a change on account of location of mill. Can furnish first-class references both as to character and ability. Address No. 578.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Have long practical experience and can give good references. Can change on short notice. Correspondence confidential. Address 579.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Prefer Draper job, but experienced on box looms and dob- bies. Have run large rooms and always given satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 580.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or assistant superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of small mill but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 581.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or assistant superintendent of large mill or weaver and designer. Long experienced on both white and colored, plain or fancy goods. Fine references. Address No. 582.

WANT position as overseer of carding in good mill in N. C., S. C., or Ga., at not less than \$3.00 per day. Age 38. Married. Best of references from present and former employers. Can change on 10 days notice. Address No. 583.

PATENTS

Trade marks and Copyrights

Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insure better service.

Personal Attention Guaranteed
30 Years Active Service

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D. C.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and given entire satisfaction. Reason for changing is for better salary. Age 45. Married. Member of church. Strictly sober. Experience has been from ground up, on both white and colored work. Address No. 584.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 44 years old. Am strictly sober. Now employed, but can come on 15 days notice. Good references from present superintendent. Address No. 585.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or carder and spinner. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 586.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from former employers. Prefer Draper job. Address No. 587.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed, but want larger job. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers. Address No. 588.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer a more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 589.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed but prefer healthier location. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 590.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can furnish good references both as to ability and character. Can get results. Address No. 591.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and always given satisfaction. Held last position many years and had satisfactory reason for resigning. Good references. Address No. 592.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed. Especially strong in carding department but experienced in all. Good references. Address No. 593.

(Continued on next Page)

(Continued from last page)

- WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have held present job two years and am giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Good references from present and former employers. Address No. 594.
- WANT position as manager or superintendent. Have had long experience in both positions on plain and fancy goods. Can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 595.
- WANT position as superintendent. 12 years experience as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run mill successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 596.
- WANT position a overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Experienced on both heavy and fine goods. Expert Draper man. Have good references. Address No. 597.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and can handle large room. Good experience and fine references. Address No. 598.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed but want larger job. Have had long experience and have run large rooms. Good references. Address No. 599.
- WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as second hand on fine fancy cotton goods. Experienced on Draper looms. Can give good references from present and former employers. Address No. 601.
- WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 601.
- WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on cheviots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 572.
- WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 36. Married. Sober. Have been in carding 17 years. On present job 2 years. Good references. Address No. 603.
- WANT position as overseer of weaving at mill which has good churches and schools. Now employed but want better location. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Address No. 604.
- WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. 14 year experience as overseer and 2 years as superintendent on both white and colored work. Age 43. Satisfactory references. Address No. 605.
- WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. I guarantee to make work run good. My work is my reference. Address No. 606.
- WANT position as master mechanic and machinist. Have had 12 years practical experience. Can furnish best of references. Can come promptly. Address No. 607.
- WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$2.50 a day. Married. Experienced on English and American machinery and on white and colored work. Good references. Address No. 608.
- WANT position as engineer and mechanic on small job, or one as only engineer. Married. Temperate. 26 years experience. Good references. Address No. 609.
- WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding in a good mill. Have had long experience and can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 610.
- WANT position as superintendent. Have been in present position for 14 years. Can handle any class of work, fine or coarse, white or colored, plain or fancy. Good references. Address No. 611.
- WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married. 15 years spinning room. 5 years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 612.
- WANT position as overseer spinning in a small mill or second hand in a large mill. Strictly sober and of good character. Married. 24 years of age. Good manager of help and hustler for production. Now employed as second hand in 55,000 spindle mill, but wish to change on account of location. Reference from present employers as to ability and character. Address No. 613.
- WANT position as overseer carding in a mill of about 12,000 spindles. 30 years old. Married. Strictly sober. 14 years experience in the mill. Can give good references. Address No. 614.
- WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Will take carding in a small mill or spinning in a large mill. 33 years old. Married. Long experience in the mill business. Can furnish good references. Address No. 615.
- WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Sober, reliable and good manager of help. Address No. 616.
- WANT position as superintendent of a weave mill or card room in a good mill, in a healthy locality. Salary no object until I show what I can do. Wish to change on account of the health of my family. Address No. 617.
- WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had experience on fine and coarse numbers, carded and combed ayrens, warp and ho-

Where A Textile Plant Will Prosper

In a county seat town of Northern Virginia a good opportunity for the location of a textile factory is offered. There is available unemployed female labor.

Good power and quick transportation facilities to New York are other advantages.

Details may be had by referring to File 47,177 and writing

M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent

Room 129

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Washington, D. C.

siery. Married. 32 years old. Now employed as overseer, but want larger job. Good references furnished. Address No. 618.

WANT position as roller coverer. Can also mend belts. Have had 12 years experience in roller covering and belt work. Good references. Address No. 619.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored work and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 621.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 31 years old. Married. Good habits and a hustler for production. Only reason for wanting to change is larger job. Can give good references. Address No. 622.

WANT position as superintendent in small mill or carder in large mill. Can give A-1 references. Age 39. 25 years experience. Held last job for six years. Address No. 623.

WANT position as cotton mill superintendent. Have had 30 years experience as such on all grades of cotton duck. Can come on short notice. References if required. Address No. 624.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am at present assistant overseer on 55,000 spindles. 14 years experience. Married. Good references. Address No. 629.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both white and colored work and can get results. Can furnish good references. Address No. 630.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent on yarns from 4's to 0's. Age 39. Have family. Good references. Address No. 631.

"My son," said the father who was somewhat addicted to moralizing, "this is the age of specialties and specialists. Is there anything you can do better than any one else in the world?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy, "I can read my own writing."—Ex.

Cotton Goods.

The improved sentiment apparent in business circles generally is fully shared by the dry goods trade. The cold weather prevailing this month has given strong impetus to the movement of winter goods. For one thing the accumulations of women's coats and suits with retailers and with manufacturers have been greatly reduced and the effect is evident in the preparations for spring in production and in purchasing.

Buyers of cotton goods are operating with considerable activity. Jobbers and large retailers are placing liberal orders for fancy cotton fabrics for fall, and on staple lines business shows improvement both as regards buying for immediate needs and the placing of orders for later requirements.

Among manufacturers surprise is expressed at the opening prices on napped cottons for Fall. It was expected that the new quotations would be higher than those of this Spring. As was the case with ginghams, however, large mills made no change in their opening prices.

Wool and worsted dress goods buyers are still awaiting the naming of fall prices by domestic manufacturers. These are expected to be announced within the next ten days.

Business on silks continues active. While the demand for taffetas shows expansion, this has not lessened the call for crepes and satins. Printed silks of all kinds continue to show activity.—Dry Goods Economist.

The Cautious Patient.

"Well, well," said Dr. Bigbill, as he met a former patient on the street, "I'm glad to see you again, Mr. Brown. How are you this morning?"

"First, Doctor," said Mr. Brown cautiously, "does it cost anything to tell you?"—Ex.

A small boy had been vaccinated, and after the operation the doctor prepared to bandage the sore arm, but the boy objected.

"Put it on the other arm, Doctor." "Why, no," said the physician, "I want to put the bandage on your sore arm, so the boys at school won't hit you on it."

"Put it on the other arm, Doc," reiterated the small boy; "you don't know the fellows at our school."—Ex.

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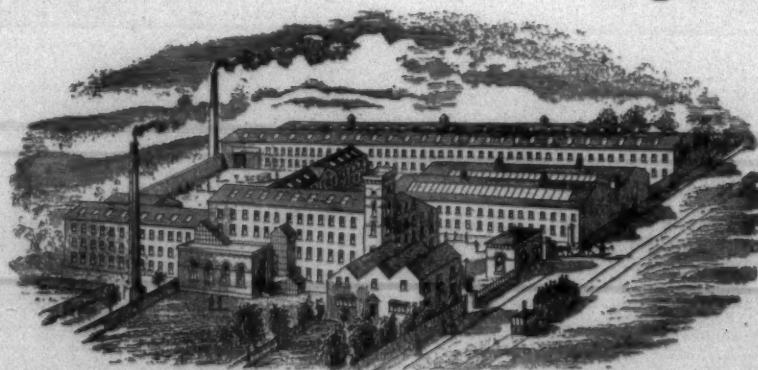
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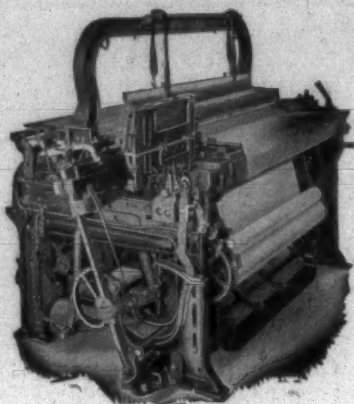
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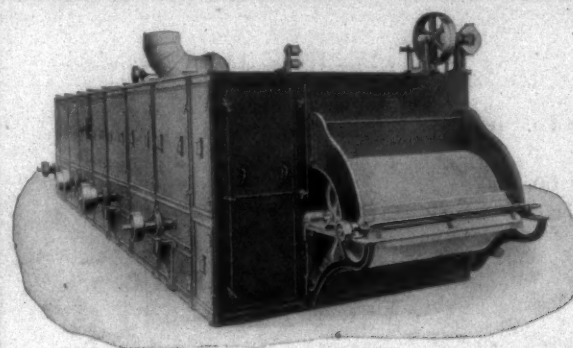
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